

COUNTRY <u>Germany (Soviet zone)</u>		SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT	
TOPIC <u>Doberitz Airfield</u>			
		50X1-HUM	
EVALUATION	PLACE OBTAINED		
DATE OF CONTENT			
DATE OBTAINED	DATE PREPARED <u>24 June 1952</u>		
REFERENCES			
PAGES <u>7</u>	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)		
REMARKS			
<div style="text-align: right;">DO NOT REPLY</div>			
50X1-HUM			

- At 8:25 a.m. on 4 April 1952, 473 soldiers wearing black-bordered blue epaulets but no insignia fell in in front of house No 61 which is part of the barracks installation of the former motor transport training section in Doberitz. Three officers with red arm bands and white inscription, probably Deshurnye (duty officer) reported to Major Valakhotski (fnu) who arrived there. Valakhotski made a short speech after which the soldiers broke ranks and returned to building No 61. At 8:40 a.m., about 20 drivers left building 61 and went to garages 63, 65, 67 and 69. Seventy to 80 guards assembled daily at about 4:30 p.m. and marched to building No 13 in front of which the password is made known at about 5:30 p.m. Thereupon, the guards are dismissed and enter building No 13 while the guards who were previously on duty march to building No 61 or 58. The sentries are relieved individually. Building 61 quarters Soviet soldiers who are employed as electricians, locksmiths, painters, masons, stable attendants and stokers. These soldiers were to help German workers of the Kech office. The basement of building 61 houses workshops such as a carpenter's shop, a shoemaker's shop etc. The drivers of tractors are also billeted in building 61. The tractors tow aircraft to the field and are also used for rolling the landing field and mowing grass on the field. A duty officer ranking up to senior lieutenant, is billeted in each building occupied by soldiers or even on each floor of large buildings. The Kech workers have to report to the officer on duty before doing some repair work in his house.

50X1-HUM

- Major Kardov (fnu) (phonetic spelling) was the commanding officer of this battalion. At least since 15 February 1952, this battalion was commanded by a captain whose name was not known and who probably was only the deputy. Major Valakhotski attended the war academy in the U.S.S.R. in November and December 1951, and Major Kardov was at that academy during his absence from the field.

At 8:25 a.m. on 4 April, 512 air force soldiers fell in in front of building No 58, and Major Kardov made a short speech. This unit had four duty officers who wore red arm bands with white inscriptions. The cellar of this building also houses workshops in which about 60 soldiers are employed. A guard detail which is quartered in this building daily relieves the guards housed in building 61. The guard truck which was observed next to guardhouse No 13 was changed daily.

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50X1-HUM

- On 4 April, after the soldiers of buildings 58 and 61 had broken ranks in the open square between these two buildings, 112 officers fell in there. Major Valakhotski and

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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SECURITY INFORMATION

- 2 -

Major Kardov reported the officers formation to a colonel who arrived in the barracks installation. The colonel made a speech for 15 to 20 minutes. Then the officers left individually and in small groups in various directions. (2) At 9:45 a.m. on 5 April, 86 uniformed Soviet women fell in in front of building No 57 where they were given two-hours of basic training under the command of a Russian woman with the rank of captain.

4. Between 1 and 12 April, about 300 new bedsteads were set up in Richthofen Kaserne. All the beds were occupied by 15 April. Of these beds 212 were set up in the middle section of building No 16. They were occupied by newly arrived soldiers on 12 April. A total of 516 beds were counted there. (3) Another 30 beds were set up in the gymnasium in building No 15. They were occupied by sergeants, senior sergeants and sergeant majors on 15 April. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
these 80 NCOs only participated in a training course in Richthofen Kaserne. Every day at 8:45 a.m. from 16 to 22 April, the 80 men fell in in front of their quarters and, in two groups each under the command of a sergeant major, marched to the field. One group entered the conventional aircraft engine repair shop, and the other group entered the repair shop for jet engines. The course was finished on 27 April, and the beds were hauled away from the gymnasium on 28 April. (5)
5. On 18 April, 14 flatcars each loaded with a wooden crate about 8 x 3 x 2.5 to 3 meters stood at the loading ramp of Loewen Kaserne. The crates which were lined with plywood were unloaded by means of rollers. Inside the crates, there were fuselages and landing gears of single-engine aircraft. The engines were not in the crates. The aircraft were towed to the field. Their wings which were in other crates were trucked to the field. (6) 50X1-HUM
6. At 5 a.m. on 22 April, alert was sounded by a siren. At 6:50 a.m., about 10 trucks and 4 tank trucks [redacted] were parked and camouflaged in front of the former ASBK Kaserne. Near the vehicles there were 15 to 18 officers and about 50 soldiers. All of the aircraft on the northern edge of the field were not covered with tarpaulins. They had green, yellow and red propeller hubs. Three or 4 soldiers and 2 officers wearing flying suits, helmets, green trousers and boots stood near each plane. All the officers and NCOs in Richthofen Kaserne were equipped with gas masks. No motor vehicles were observed in the barracks building. Apparently, only a test alert was in progress because the workers of the Kech office were allowed to move about. When the alert was finished at 10:30 a.m. the flying personnel returned from the field.
7. [redacted] the colonel, who was billeted in building No 43, worked in building No 19 and was referred to as the chief of the military post, was named Orlovski (Oru) (phonetic spelling). On the occasion of the revolution ceremony in November 1951, Orlovski made a speech to each of the two battalions. Therefore, Orlovski was assumed to be the chief of both units. Besides Orlovski, 4 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors and 7 or 8 captains had their offices in building No 19. In buildings 32 and 33, there was a special room in which an unfolded flag hung on the wall. Both rooms were permanently guarded by sentries. (7) 50X1-HUM
8. On 1 May 1952, ground attack units held their celebrations on the athletic field of Richthofen Kaserne. At 9:40 a.m., six columns started marching. Each column had a strength of about 400 men. An officer was on the right wing of each column. The columns stood behind a formation of officers opposite the platform. Three color bearers were posted on each side of the platform. A band of armored force soldiers

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SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

appeared west of the platform. It was probably assigned to the unit in 'lak Kaserne or Loewen Kaserne since the air force units have no lands. Soviet women in uniform marched in a column. [] the six columns of soldiers had a strength of 2,341. There were 425 officers. (8) Major Kardov and Major Valakhotski moved to the side east of the platform. At 10:15 a.m., Colonel Orlovski came to the platform. He was accompanied by three other colonels including one who had previously replaced Orlovski once; another one who is billeted in building No 78, works in building No 33 [] 50X1-HUM
[] is named Kariminski (fnu) (phonetic spelling); and a third one who had been Colonel Kariminski's deputy in November 1951. (9) The commanders of the two battalions reported to Colonel Orlovski. Subsequently, the four colonels and two majors stepped up to the platform; six lieutenant colonels were also present. Colonel Orlovski made a 15-minute speech which was followed by speeches made by a captain of the officers' formation, a civilian Russian woman who worked in building 2, and a soldier of an EM formation respectively. Then the columns marched in review past the two flags and departed toward the east. 50X1-HUM
[] only about 200 soldiers of the three barracks installations did not participate in this celebration; they were left behind as guard personnel. On 1 and 2 May, security measures at the field were particularly strict. Two guards were posted every 150 - 200 meters around the barracks in order to prevent illegal trade in alcohol between the population and the soldiers.

9. At 9:25 a.m. on 5 May, a group of 23 officers ranking from sub-lieutenant to captain, under the command of a senior lieutenant, marched from Hindenburg Platz. The officers who wore silver epaulets with blue braids and a special insignia on their right breast were probably engineers. (10) They carried suitcases and went to building No 22 which had been converted into a hotel after the consumers' association shop had been moved into building No 80. At 10:45 a.m. on 7 May, 26 new trucks [] arrived in the former NSKK Kaserne and moved into garages 83a, 85 and 85a. 50X1-HUM

10. In November and December 1951, four AA gun emplacements had been established on the east edge of the field where AA guns, probably of model 39 and 37-mm caliber, were emplaced. The guns which were mounted on concrete bases were operated by soldiers who wore black-bordered blue epaulets. The soldiers were quartered in four underground bunkers near the guns. (11) On 7 April, workers of the military building office (KVU) started excavation work for a new kitchen building near houses 102 to 110 on Heroldplatz. The entire area was surrounded by a board fence. The German fireman who was previously employed in this building block was discharged by Major Valakhotski. The officers and their dependents who still lived in these buildings were to move into building No 22. Soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets guarded the entire area. On 16 April, buildings 107 and 108 were still occupied by air force officers and their dependents, while buildings 102 through 106, 109 and 110 were already occupied by soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and artillery insignia. Six AA guns on limbers towed by trucks, were in front of building 102. The guns probably were of model 39 and 37-mm caliber. [] artillery soldiers constructed six AA gun emplacements on the western edge of the field. Guns of 37-mm caliber were already there. They were probably identical with the guns which were observed on Heroldplatz. The buildings on Heroldplatz were still occupied by artillery soldiers who were supplied by Unit Valakhotski. [] three groups of 35 artillery soldiers each. (12) 50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

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SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

- 4 -

50X1-HUM

11. Then the Koch workers left Richthofen Kaserne in order to work in buildings 70 and 71 on Hindenburgplatz in April they were allowed to keep their passes issued by the Koch office since [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] they went to the division headquarters. While working, 50X1-HUM the Koch workers were always guarded by a Soviet soldier. This was not observed anywhere else. All the new soldiers for the air force units in Richthofen Kaserne, NSKK Kaserne and the barracks building of the former motor transport training unit came from this headquarters and were usually led to Richthofen Kaserne by an officer. Buildings 74, 76 and 77 were occupied by an estimated 60 air force officers ranking from sub-lieutenant to colonel. (13)
12. The political officer of Unit Valakhotzki who has his office in building 59 is named Major Tilkov (Inu) (phonetic spelling). A brigadier general wearing a star and red stripes and coming from Falkensee restricted area where he was billeted in building 12, occasionally inspected the units in Richthofen Kaserne. He was not present during practice alerts in Doberitz. About every three months, a commission, allegedly from the U.S.S.R., inspected the barracks installations. This commission usually consists of a major general, a brigadier general with red stripes, and a third general wearing white stripes, probably a technical officer. The officers usually inspected houses 19, 32 and 33. The personnel had to fall in on the athletic field. The air units at the airfield were also inspected.
13. In early April, 92 beds were counted in house 45 which was occupied by sergeants and EMs. There was carrier pigeon station in this house. Pack telephones, climbers and cable rods were stored in the cellar. The soldiers quartered in this house operated the telephone exchange in house 40. In late April, 40 to 50 soldiers from house 45 practiced laying telephone lines and the construction of overhead lines.
14. On 2 April, a group of 12 to 15 soldiers with headphones lay on the ground near each of the four masts not far from building 75. The soldiers had an apparatus with keys and a writing pad in front of them. A sergeant went from mast to mast giving instructions to the soldiers. The masts which were braced were 15 meters high and arranged in a square the sides of which were 30 meters long. The soldiers were quartered in building 75. From the fall of 1951 to the spring of 1952, the radio personnel except for the sergeant had been exchanged three times. Beside building 75, there was a radio truck with an antenna from which a cable extended into the house. In the basement of building 86, there were about eight crates each containing 50 to 60 aircraft radio sets. The sets which were 200 mm wide, 300 mm long, and 150 mm high were painted gray [redacted]
(14) 50X1-HUM
15. At 9:20 a.m. on 24 April, four colonels in sedan [redacted] arrived at Richthofen Kaserne. They were led by Major Valakhotzki into the cellar of building 14 where they inspected an unserviceable generating unit which, during the German occupation, had supplied the air force barracks buildings with current. This generating unit was to be repaired as quick as possible. On 25 April, two representatives of the special construction bureau arrived in order to start preparations for the repair work. The cost of repair was estimated at 34,000 eastmarks.

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SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

- 5 -

16. The following types of crates were repeatedly observed being stored in front of the repair shops on the northern edge of the field: crates 1.2 x 1.2 to 1.5 x 1.4 meters, in front of the repair shop for jet engines; and crates 2 x 1.5 to 2 x 3 meters in front of the repair shop for piston engines. [redacted] both types of crates arrived on trucks from the former artillery equipment park in Doberitz. The noise of running turbo jet engines was heard daily from the jet engine test stand. The test runs started every morning about 9 a.m. and lasted from 5 to 20 minutes. (15) 50X1-HUM
17. The airfield has two underground tank installations with a total capacity of 300,000 liters on the northern and southern sides respectively. Previously, eight aircraft could be refueled there at the same time. [redacted] the two installations were full. In the northwestern corner of the field, there was a fuel dump consisting of 12 semi-underground containers each with a capacity of about 23,000 liters. Each container was fitted with two filler necks. On 7 April, two new containers were installed in the dump. The oil dump consisting of 6 to 8 oil tanks on wooden trestles was north of the fuel dump. Each oil container had a capacity of about 19,000 liters. [redacted] Another 20 to 30 containers, each with a capacity of 200 liters, were stored next to the oil tanks. (16) 50X1-HUM
18. On 16 April, 17 German workers employed by the Kech office at the field were dismissed. [redacted] the order of dismissal was apparently issued by the MVD office in building 2. One of the dismissed workers [redacted] had been interrogated in building No 2 because of several trips to Berlin and that he was requested to involve himself in espionage activities. [redacted] he was dismissed since he did not agree to this proposal. 50X1-HUM
19. Splinterproof trenches extended east of buildings 31 and 33 and between buildings 34 and 38. Other splinterproof trenches under construction north of Highway 103 extended between buildings 17 and 3. The entrance to the NSKK Kaserno is at its eastern side between buildings 82 and 83. A board fence with a gate was being erected between buildings 83a and 85. The entrance of building 80 was closed by a board fence. The old entrance to the barracks installation north of Highway 103 was also closed. There was a new entrance at the western side between buildings 54 and 54a. The building numbers mentioned are identical with the numbers used by the Russians and the Kech office. Motor vehicles [redacted] and jeep [redacted] which was repeatedly used by Major Valakhotzki, were observed in the air force barracks installations. 50X1-HUM

Comments.

- (1) The two battalions mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 are the OATs of the two ground attack regiments stationed in Doberitz. [redacted] Major Valakhotzki is the chief of one OAT. The chief of the other OAT is Major Kardov who is reported for the first time. The information contained in the two paragraphs indicates that each OAT has about 500 soldiers. This number generally agrees with the previously assumed strength of such a unit.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

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SECURITY INFORMATION

- 6 -

50X1-HUM

including signal and technical personnel (ATR). [REDACTED]

appears unlikely that all missions of an OATR, including the motor transport service of the signal communications and installations, the ATR service and extensive guard duties could be accomplished by only 250 men. At the end of the war, an OATR including all auxiliary units had a strength of 464 officers, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] it is at least assumed that the OATRs in the Soviet zone of Germany have a larger personnel strength than in the back areas because of increased guard duties. 50X1-HUM

- (2) [REDACTED] the officers formation was reported by the two OATR chiefs to the colonel, probably the commanding officer of the ground attack division in Doeberitz, may indicate that all the officers belong to the two OATRs.
- (3) The observation that 300 new beds were set up indicates that the soldiers who arrived on 12 April were assigned to the two ground attack regiments. However, it cannot be determined whether the soldiers were permanently assigned to two regiments. 50X1-HUM
- (4) Atamanov is the supply officer of the OATR which is commanded by Major Valakhotski.
- (5) The repair shop for engines and jet engines, which is partly located on Doeberitz airfield and, partly, in the former artillery equipment park in Doeberitz, is an agency independent of the ground attack division in Doeberitz. A training course in this repair shop is reported for the first time. The air force soldiers who are permanently assigned to this repair shop are quartered in buildings 16a, 26a and 86d.
- (6) The crates observed undoubtedly belong to the shipment of 40 to 50 crates [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The information in the present report clearly shows that the crates did not contain jet fighters but conventional aircraft, probably IL-10s. 50X1-HUM
- (7) Colonel Orlovski is believed to be the commanding officer of the ground attack division in Doeberitz. [REDACTED] Colonel Bochno (ZNU) was the commanding officer of the ground attack division in Doeberitz in November 1950. Bochno was apparently replaced by Orlovski. The flags observed in buildings 32 and 33 are probably the regimental flags of the two ground attack regiments. 50X1-HUM
- (8) The large number of officers and [REDACTED] who participated in the May Day celebration may be explained by the presence of air force units from other airfields in addition to the members of the division headquarters, the two ground attack regiments and their ground units. On the basis of previous information [REDACTED] concerning the occupation of the barracks installations north of the airfield the total strength of the air force soldiers quartered there, including the personnel of the jet engine repair shop and the parachute unit in building 31, is estimated at 1,800 men. Possibly, the personnel of the ground attack corps headquarters in Falkensee also participated in the May Day celebration. 50X1-HUM
- (9) Colonel Kariminski and the other colonel, who formerly replaced Colonel Orlovski temporarily, are possibly the commanding officers of the two ground attack regiments.
- (10) For sketch of badge, see Annex.
- (11) The construction of AA gun emplacements and the presence of 37-mm AA guns in late 1951 had not been reported previously. Noteworthy is the information that the soldiers who man the AA guns wear air force epaulets. It appears that the air force ground units are equipped with light AA guns.

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50X1-HUM

- 7 -

- (12) [redacted] he information that the army AAA soldiers were quartered in the buildings on Heroldplatz is of interest. [redacted]
- (13) According to previous information, it was assumed that the buildings on Hindenburgplatz housed a military post. [redacted] However, according to the present report, it appears possible that there is a connection between the ground attack corps headquarters in Falkensee and the buildings on Hindenburgplatz since the workers in the barracks buildings call the headquarters in Falkensee a division headquarters. It is possible that a portion of the corps headquarters (probably the ATD) is located on Hindenburgplatz. This would explain the fact that all new personnel for the ground attack division in Doeberitz come from those buildings on Hindenburgplatz.
- (14) The sets probably are radiotelephones.
- (15) These statements confirm previous information on the repair shops for conventional engines and jet engines located at Doeberitz airfield and in the artillery equipment park in Doeberitz. The crates are standard crates for jet and piston engines.
- (16) The reported location of the fuel dumps agrees with previous information. The capacity of the fuel dumps and the location and capacity of the oil dump are reported for the first time. The information that the tank installations were filled to capacity has not been confirmed.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

- 7 -

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- (12) [REDACTED] The information that the army AAA soldiers were quartered in the buildings on Heroldplatz is of interest. [REDACTED]
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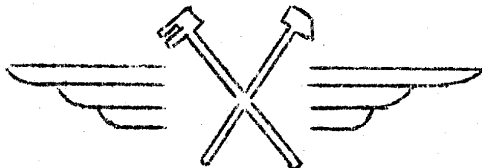
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50X1-HUM

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Badge Worn by Russian Air Force Officers

at Doeberitz Airfield



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